The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,830.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870. Annual

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 · 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 0 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. Each—Rupee 1.

Bungalows, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 31st December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 300 H.P.; Captain N. STEWART, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day prior to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods entrusted to their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by the Rail or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed by the Company.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon Dock before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labeled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learned on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ILLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.; Captain G. N. HECTOR, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th January, leaving Mazagon about noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no wharfage will be allowed on any cheet or bale, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Custom House before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 3rd proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL).

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need) and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

PASSENGER RATES.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 8
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Provisions, Wine included.

In accordance with the above, the LA KUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain MARTINO, will be despatched on or about the 7th February 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to FRASER, TREMENHEERE & CO., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th December 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Commander DONDERO, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the 1st or 3rd week of February 1871.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£25	£15	£7	
„ Suez	£40	£22	£9	
„ Port Said	£42	£24	£9	
„ Alexandria	£42	£25	£9-10	With Wine
„ Messina	£46	£28	£11	
„ Naples	£47	£33	£13	Including
„ Leghorn	£50	£34	£14	
„ Genoa	£50	£34	£14	
„ Marseilles with transhipment	£52	£35	£14-10	Without Food

Children under 10 years, half fare.

Children under 2 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Company's Steamers are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

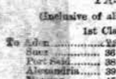
Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Freight, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 12th December 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, at fixed dates.

The Passenger Steamer IRIS, 1,209 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th January. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the Imperial Royal Austrian Post Office Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip till variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 9½ days. The Company's best Steamers are employed on this service, with a result expressly for this service, with special reference to accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have the best accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have the best cuisine. Travellers by this route have an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to Trieste, according to the season, from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their luggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, on a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the sailing vessels between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE

Cabin	£13	Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10 6s. per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from all the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

Cargo for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Southampton or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received Mediterranean by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Fort House, Ash Lane, 27th December 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11 £8.	To ROME	£12- 6 £ 8-15.
„ VENICE	£12-16 £8-16.	„ PARIS	£20-12 £15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd December 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain Terrox, 1,750 tons Register, 260 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez.....£ 36
Port Said 38
Liverpool 50

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government),—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolva.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bhow Abajee Casar, by order of Raghoba Crustnajee, the following Property:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mazagon in Coppersmith Street, admeasuring 66 square yards or thereabouts, entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 55, assessed under No. 12, bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Dinshaw Dunbjee, on the west by the house of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Nusserwanjee and public road, on the north by the house of Dadabhoy and Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, and on the south by the house of Lalchund Dewjee.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES, TIMBER SCANTLING, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd January 1871, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, the remaining portion of square timber and scantling per Adriatic.

On account of the concerned—

28 Squares, and 6 yard pieces per Fanny.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th January 1871, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Bhanjee Rowjee, on account and at the risk of Rehiyal Lal, the widow of the late Dyal Pragjee the mortgagor. All that piece of Government ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Ally Comer Street, assessed under No. 7, and by Collector of Land Revenue under No. 35, adjoining the house of Sorah Abdoola Fuzoola, on the north by the public passage, on the west by the house of Madowjee Vuchoo, and on the south by the house of Hajee Comer Hussain.

Bombay, 28th December 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Under the Management of

MR. H. RICHARDSON.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29TH.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

GREAT AND LEGITIMATE SUCCESS.

MILKY WHITE

Will be repeated, by general desire, for the LAST TIME.

First appearance of Mr. E. LESLIE from the Princess's Theatre, London.

First time this season of the ever-popular Musical Burletta, entitled,

WHY DON'T SHE MARRY?

On THURSDAY, Dec. 29th, will be repeated the Original Serio-Comic Drama, in two Acts, by H. T. Craven, Esq., entitled,

MILKY WHITE.

Daniel White (popularly known as "Milky White" a Cowkeeper)	Mr. H. Richardson.
Dick Dugs, a Coal Boy	Mr. C. Danvers (his first appearance).
Archibald Good, a Veterinary Surgeon	Mr. E. Leslie (his first appearance).
Rube Boy	Master Cheeky.
Mrs. Sadstep (a Widow, and Proprietress of "Baby Linen Emporium")	Miss F. Maynard (her first appearance).
Annie White, Daughter of White	Mrs. H. Richardson.

In which character she will sing the Ballad,

"EARLY LOVE,"

Composed expressly for this piece by Frank Musgrave, Esq.

ACT I.—DAIRY AND PARLOUR OF MILKY WHITE.

ACT II.—WHITE'S BEDROOM.

One night is supposed to elapse between the Acts.

The Performance will conclude with the highly popular Musical Burletta, called

WHY DON'T SHE MARRY?

Corporal Max	Mr. C. Danvers.
Natz Tick	Mr. H. Richardson.
Lizette	Mrs. Richardson.

MUSIC INCIDENTAL TO THE PIECE.

Cavatina, "Yes, 'tis a spell!" ..... Lizette.
Duet, "When a little fault we keep" ..... Natz and Lizette.
Song, "Liberty for me!" ..... Leslie.
Song, "Cigars and Cognac" ..... Mox.
Finale, "Vive l'amour" ..... Characters.

The next Performance will take place on SATURDAY, New Year's Eve.

An efficient Band is engaged, under the direction of Mr. Fonseca.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Doors open 8-30. Performance commences at 9 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The Box Plan is now open at Messrs. SOUNDY'S, where Dress Circle Seats can be secured and numbered free of extra charge.

VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE.

CURATIVE MESMERISM AND PHRENOLOGICAL DELINEATIONS OF CHARACTER.

PROFESSOR HUME may be consulted on the above subjects at his Private Bungalow, behind the Adelphi Family Hotel, daily from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. Consulting Fee for Curative Purposes, Rs. 16; Written Description of Character, Rs. 10.

TESTIMONIALS.

Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, 14th August 18"".

The Private Secretary presents his compliments to Professor Hume, and informs him that His Excellency Sir George Bowen has much pleasure in allowing Mr. Hume to announce in his advertisements that he has received His Excellency's Patronage.

The Private Secretary requests Mr. Hume to acquaint him of what he is indebted for the gratification of His Excellency.

CALCUTTA, 25th November 1870.

In the middle of October last, I consulted Professor Hume in regard to my little boy, aged between 7 and 8, whose right leg, since April 1865, had been quite paralyzed. The paralysis had come on after a severe fever, and he had been under the best medical treatment to be obtained in Calcutta. In 1865 I took him to the Hills, thinking a cold climate would benefit the leg, but with only temporary benefit; the leg gradually wasted away, and it was the opinion of medical men that he never would recover the use of it. The leg used to remain quite cold, and the boy had no power to use it, or even to lift it. Professor Hume applied animal magnetism locally only, and in the short space of a month the warmth to the leg has been restored, and the boy is able to use the leg to a great extent, even so far that he can raise it with a considerable weight on it. The leg is growing in flesh and has now a healthy appearance. The paralysis seems out of my remarked, and the leg is only weak from not having been used for such a number of years.

S. J. LESLIE,
Solicitor, High Court.

CONDENSED MILK,

PREPARED BY THE

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,

is pure, wholesome, cheap, delicately flavoured; excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids; and, from its perfect preservation for months after opening for the use of travellers by land or sea.

SOLD IN SEALED TINS AT

Each.	per dozen.
Cash Rs. 0 12	Rs. 8 8
Credit „ 1 0	„ 10 8

BY THE SOLE AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD at the CLUB HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 28th January 1871, at 5 P.M.

F. J. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ISMAEL, Captain Jones, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO within 4 days from date, otherwise it will be landed at their risk and expense.

REHMOOBHOY DHURUMSEE, Agent.

No. 35, Shamajee Hanjee Street.

WHEREAS my Wife, GERTRUDE McGRATH, has DESERTED ME and LEFT MY PROTECTION, I CAUTION all persons against giving her CREDIT.

H. F. McGRATH, Surgeon,
8th Bombay N. I.

Bombay, 28th December 1870.

WANTED, SERVICE UP-COUNTRY, towards the Punjab, for an AYAH. She can receive 3 years' excellent Character. Used to Children. Also for a MAN, Bheastie Caste. A useful man. Apply to Capt. S., 26 Parell Road, Byculla, near the Perseverance Press.

RIMMELL'S PURIFIED EXTRACT OF

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE,

Cleanses, and imparts a beautiful gloss to, the hair; prevents the formation of dandriff; and keeps the scalp soft and cool.

Single Bottles. Double Bottles.
Cash Rs. 1. Credit Rs. 1-4. | Cash Rs. 1-12. Credit Rs. 2.

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

TO OWNERS of COTTON PRESSES.—Attention is called to Section 5 of Act IX. of 1863. APPLICATIONS for RENEWAL of LICENCES should be sent in forthwith to the Office of the Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, Apollo Street, Bombay.

G. F. FORBES,
Officiating Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department.

Bombay, 26th December 1870.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 3rd January 1871, at 2 P.M., at the Government Reclamation Work Yard, Moody Bay, Two Pairs of small highly-finished OSCILLATING ENGINES with BOILERS, &c., Percussion Cap Machinery, Shafting, &c., intended for Theodore, late Emperor of Abyssinia; also a lot of Old Copper, Firewood, &c.

Catalogues, and any further information, may be obtained from the undersigned.

F. R. WILSON,
Storekeeper, Government Reclamation Works.

Elphinstone Bunder, 20th December 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 5th of January 1871, at 1 o'clock, PILOT BOATS Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8, together with all their STORES. For particulars apply at the Office of the Master Attendant, during office hours, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid as soon as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid when the sale has been duly approved and sanctioned.

J. C. C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 19th December, 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, up to 2 P.M. on TUESDAY the 3rd proximo, from parties willing to undertake the work of PUMPING the WATER out of the TANK in Fort George.

The Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

Tenders are to be made on Printed Forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

GUJANUN SUDASHEW,
Sub-Engineer, for Executive Engineer Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer Presidency, Bombay, 24th December 1870.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRESHOME. PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any lengths of time will be duly advertised in the Gazette.

On an advance being made, PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES AND SILVER HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very crviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

A new Billiard Table just arrived from England by the SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N.B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are four separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Luncheons, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and Ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First-class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the Public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

All the "home comforts" and of the case, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Hotels. The Proprietor begs that the greatest Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NOTICES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 500 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

RAILWAY STAFF MESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Villa, Byculla, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of January 1871, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolutions:—

1st. That the Railway Staff Mess Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

N.B.—All persons having CLAIMS against the Company are hereby requested to send the same to the undersigned that they may be settled.

CHARLES GREAVES,
Locomotive Department, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held THIS DAY, in accordance with the Advertisement, dated 2nd November 1870, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this Meeting be ADJOURNED till 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 10th January 1871.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

IN accordance with the above, a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, 10th January 1871, at which the RESOLUTIONS already advertised WILL BE PROPOSED.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Bank, at the rate of Rs. 1-14 (Rupee One and Annas Fourteen) per SHARE, will be PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 13, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates should be delivered up on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, for which a Receipt will be given, and which Receipt should be delivered up when applying for Payment.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the Payment of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Distributions of Assets, since the commencement of the Liquidation, are requested to apply for same at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidators may be advised.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE,
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th November 1870.

ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the Company FALLS DUE on the 1st proximo, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the necessity of unanimity in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to the General Committee, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

AT a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK of INDIA, held at the Office of the Bank, No. 90 Moody Street, on WEDNESDAY the 19th October at 12 o'clock noon.

PRESENT.

FRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Esq., in the Chair.

Beramjee Naorojee, Esq., Liquidator.	Ludha Purmanund, Esq.
Cursondass Nensee, Esq.	Munchurjee Nowrojee, Esq.
Vassonjee Cursondee, Esq.	Kessowjee Dewjee, Esq.
Lukhmichund Nanjee, Esq.	Peerbhoy Khimjee, Esq.,
Samuldass Raghunathdass, Esq.	And others.

Proposed by Dr. Beramjee Naorojee, and seconded by Mr. Jaichund Jeewun,—"That Mr. Fribhoowundass Nuthoobhoy do take the Chair."

The Advertisement convening the Meeting and the Report were read.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Samuldass Raghunathdass,—"That the resignation from 11th July 1870 of Mr. J. A. J. Shaw as Liquidator of the Bank of India be accepted, and that Dr. Beramjee Naorojee be appointed the sole Liquidator."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Cursondass Nensee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the Report of the Liquidator and the final Statement of Accounts of the winding up of the Bank of India made up to 18th October 1870, now read, be approved and adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Vassonjee Cursonjee, and seconded by the Chairman,—"That whatever Balances that may remain after providing for all the contingent expenses of the liquidation be, and is, hereby promoted to Dr. Beramjee Naorojee for his valuable services to the Bank."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Moolchund Khoosali, and seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Dewjee,—"That the affairs of the Bank of India are fairly and fully wound up."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr Samuldass Raghunathdass, and seconded by Mr Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That all Books, Vouchers and Papers belonging to the Bank of India be deposited with Dr Beramjee Naorojee, but that he be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in his custody."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr Munchurjee Nowrojee—"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators, Messrs J & J Shaw and Beramjee Naorojee for the very able and satisfactory manner in which the liquidation of the Bank of India has been completed."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr.

puty Collector,
to Europe, with
ther with 15 days'
reach the port of em-

Prisons Act XXVI. of 1870
pector-General of Prisons, to be
the orders of the local Government,
trol and superintendence of all prisons
tern territories under the Government of the
tern Provinces.

er Section VII. of the Act, the following officers
be Superintendents and Medical Officers of Central Jails,
and are invested with all the powers of such officers under
the Act :—

Meerut, Dr. J. R. Jackson.
Bareilly, Dr. A. P. Tomkyns.
Futtehgurh, Dr. G. Grant.
Agra, Dr. R. Moir.
Allahabad, Dr. J. G. Pilcher.
Benares, Dr. W. R. Hooper.

Under the same section, the Civil Surgeons at present in charge of District Jails to be Superintendents and Medical Officers, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Act.

Mr. A. C. Tupp, Officiating Joint Magistrate, and Honorary Assistant-Surgeon James Sheetz, to be Superintendent and Medical Officer, respectively, of the Futtehpore District Jail, and each to be invested with all necessary powers under the Act.

Lieut.-Col. John Baillie to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly, as a temporary measure, during the absence of Captain Owen Chalmers, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert James Leeds, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mirzapore, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that District, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. James Simson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore, in the same capacity to Azimgurh, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Mr. Leeds.

The services of Surgeon James Alexander Caldwell Hutchinson, late Officiating Superintendent of Vaccination of the Allahabad and Jhansie Divisions, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, with effect from the 14th of November 1870.

The undermentioned Assistant Engineers are promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names :—

Mr. W. G. Bligh, 26th October 1870.
Mr. J. Ormsby Lawder, 24th November 1870.
Mr. William Good, 1st October 1870.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

Mr. H. S. Cunningham, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Judge, Chief Court of the Punjab, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. C. R. Cooke, B.A., is confirmed in the appointment of Inspector of Schools, Ambala Circle, with effect from the 12th September 1870.

The following appointments are made, consequent on the departure on furlough of Surgeon Major C. M. Smith :—

Surgeon J. B. Scriven, Principal, Lahore Medical School, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Lahore.

Surgeon T. E. B. Brown, M.B., Chemical Examiner, to officiate as Principal, Lahore Medical School, and to carry on, in addition, the duties of Chemical Examiner until another officer is appointed.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotion, vice Mr. G. L. A. Kelly, deceased : Mr. E. A. Marshall, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, 2nd class, to be a District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade.

Mr. Marshall will take temporary charge of the Lahore District on Lieutenant Tait's departure, until the arrival of Captain Millett.

The following officers have been declared by the Central Committee to have passed the Police Examination by the Higher Standard on the 5th November 1870 :—

Mr. G. F. Taylor, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. A. C. Plowden,—subject to passing in vernacular.

Mr. G. A. Watters, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, from the Sutlej to the Northern Rukh Division.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, 14th December 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rose, Staff Corps, lately employed in the Department of Public Works, is posted to Jubbulpore, for general duty.

Captain R. S. Robertson, Staff Corps, late officiating Brigade Major at Lucknow, is attached to the 9th Native Infantry, for duty.

Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. N. Tresidder is posted to the Saugor Circle.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified :—

On the 7th November 1870.

Ensign H. Hay, 1st Bn. 17th Foot.
Ensign A. L. Dennis, 62nd Foot.
Assistant Surgeon A. Allan, M.D., 1st Bn. 17th Foot.
Assistant Surgeon A. B. Seaman, Civil, Fyzabad.
Driver A. McDonald, C Bty. F Bde. R. H. A.
Private J. Isted, 62nd Foot.
Private P. O'Brien, 62nd Foot.

On the 5th December 1870.

Lieutenant J. R. Broadbent, Royal Engineers.
Corporal C. Harrison, 11th Hussars.
Private J. Clancey, 11th Hussars.
Private T. E. Hughes, 11th Hussars.
Local Captain J. Sharples, 20th Foot.
Assistant Surgeon O.T. Duke, M.B., 3rd Native Infantry.
Sergeant S. Rogers, Sappers and Miners.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Oude Division Order, dated the 22nd October last, promoting Sheikh Nooroodeen, brigade royal horse artillery, to be the medical charge of the detachment of time-expired men proceeding on 2nd November 1870, and directing his return to Lucknow on the completion of that duty.

Dated the 25th October last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon A. H. Ratigan, attached to the 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, at Seetapore, to proceed to Fyzabad, for duty with the 56th Foot.

Dated the 21st November, directing Assistant Surgeon A. H. Kelly, attached to the 13th Bengal Cavalry, to proceed to Goonah, and take medical charge of the 2nd Central India Horse.

Lahore Division Order, dated the 15th November, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Deane, on being relieved of the temporary medical charge of the 1st Goorkhas by Surgeon F. Carter, to return to Mecan Meer for duty with the 24th Native Infantry.

Meerut Division Order, dated the 15th October last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Maturin, attached to the 102th Foot, at Meerut, to proceed to Delhi for temporary duty.

Dated the 28th idem, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Maturin, doing duty with No. 1 Battery 24th Brigade Royal Artillery, at Delhi, to join the 4th Hussars at Meerut for duty, vice Staff Assistant Surgeon J. R. R. Coulter, M.B.

Dated the 30th idem, directing Assistant Surgeon A. J. Copp, M.D., Royal Artillery, to proceed in medical charge of Head Quarters A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, as far as Meean Meer, and on relief to return to Meerut.

Dated the 1st November, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Anderson, 102th Foot, to proceed in medical charge of a detachment of his regiment to Agra, and to remain there until return of Staff Assistant Surgeon G. White, from duty at Futtyghur, when he will proceed to rejoin the Head Quarters of his regiment at Meerut.

Presidency District Order, dated the 22nd November, transferring Lieutenant R. Macaimmie for duty from Fort William to Chunar.

Dugshaie Staff n Order, dated the 25th October last, appointing Ensign C. J. Jamieson, 41st Foot, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 19th idem.

Cawnpore Station Order, dated the 6th October last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant Colonel and Local Colonel J. Dwyer, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, returned from leave of absence.

Ferozepore Station Order, dated the 31st October last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon G. R. Tripbook, M.B., on being relieved of the medical charge of No. 5 Battery 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, to proceed in medical charge of B. Battery 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery to Peshawur, there being no medical officer attached to the battery.

Jubbulpore Station Order, dated the 31st October last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon W. J. Campbell, attached to the 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, to take medical charge of G. Battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, proceeding towards Bareilly, vice Staff Assistant Surgeon A. W. Duke, M.D., reported sick.

Rawul Pindee Brigade Order, dated the 19th October last, transferring Staff Assistant Surgeon R. G. FitzGerald, from the 1st Battalion 8th Foot to the 36th Foot, for du y, on the arrival at Head Quarters of his regiment of Assistant Surgeon J. W. Morgan, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, vice Assistant Surgeon J. B. Reynolds, M.B.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated the 10th November, appointing Ensign E. W. Chalmers, Interpreter to the battalion, vice Captain and local Major G. F. Osborne, who proceeds.

41st Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 25th November, appointing Ensign J. J. Money Simons to be Interpreter, with effect from the date of his passing the higher standard.

45th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 1st October last, appointing Ensign A.H. Atkinson to be Assistant Instructor of Musketry.

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th November, making the following temporary appointments, vice Captain H. C. Marsh, 2nd Squadron Officer, proceeded on leave :—

Captain R. Wheeler, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant A. B. B. Dickson, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant E. S. Neave, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

35th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 16th November, appointing Captain A. G. Harishorne, officiating Quarter-master, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Major G. C. Rowcroft.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant G. R. Ponsonby, H Battery 19th Brigade, to Bombay, from the 2nd November to the 2nd December, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon J. Watt, C Battery 18th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant R. Meredith, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, on private affairs, for twelve months, from date of embarkation.

39th Foot.—Ensign T. C. Jameson, to remain at Knaswolle, on medical certificate, from the 1st to the 31st October, in extension.

38th Foot.—Captain W. Sinclair, to Nowshera, on medical certificate, from the 20th October to the 2nd November.

45th Foot.—Ensign F. P. Gosling, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot.—Ensign W. Fulton, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant A. W. Jamieson, 2nd Wing Subaltern 12th Native Infantry, from the 15th to the 20th November 1870, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

General List, Cavalry.—Lieutenant E. H. Curtis, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting the 4th Bengal Cavalry, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

General List, Infantry.—Captain W. M. Molyneux, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of furlough, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Captain C. O. W. Apperly, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough.

Staff Corps.—Captain W. Musgrave, 2nd in Command 15th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Captain D. T. H. Sampson, Adjutant 9th Bengal Cavalry, from the 25th to the 26th August last, in extension of privilege leave, under the rules of 1868, to enable him to rejoin.

Indian Medical Department.—Surgeon J. J. Clarke, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Surgeon F. H. O'Donel, M.D., 19th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Camp Allahabad, 21st Dec. 1870.

Colonel S. Richards, Staff Corps, recently returned from leave to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Bareilly, for general duty.

The Board of Examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned candidates to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G. G. O. 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Oordoo.

Lieutenant T. L. Lewis, 26th P. Native Infantry.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Ensign M. R. Spence, 1-3rd Foot.
Ensign L. Deming, 29th Foot.
Ensign W. H. Salmon, 109th Foot.
Lieutenant A. C. Toker, Adjt. 18 h N. Infy.

Bengalee, under Rule VIII.

Lieutenant C. N. Teed, 13th N. Infy.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District Order, dated the 2nd instant, directing Surgeon R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., recently returned from furlough, to proceed to Morar, and take medical charge of the 6th Native Infantry.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 2nd instant, directing Assistant Surgeon H. Cookson, 27th Native Infantry, Bareilly, to proceed to Tallagung, near Jhelum, and relieve Surgeon F. Carter of the medical charge of the 20th Native Infantry.

Moultan Brigade Order, dated the 21st November, appointing Surgeon G. A. Watson, 19th Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, vice Assistant Surgeon J. H. Usher, M.B., 109th Foot, proceeding to Delhi.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 5th November, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant Colonel C. Cookworthy, Royal Artillery, vice Major General P. Hill, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, proceed on inspection duty.

Jhansi Station Order, dated the 26th November, directing all reports of the station to be made to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. S. Bolton, 106th Foot, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Fraser, 39th Native Infantry.

20th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 27th November, appointing Captain G. M. D. Hill, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain and Adjutant J. Bartleman, absent on leave, there being no qualified officer available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon J. Ferris, E Battery A Brigade, from the 1st to the 31st December, on medical certificate, in extension.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Quartermaster W. Mullins, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major W. J. Jackson, to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe, granted him by G. G. O. No. 996 of 1870.

Bengal Cavalry.—Colonel R. J. Hawthorne, doing duty at Umballa, to Bombay and Roorkee, from the 24th December 1870 to the 24th June 1871, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Camp Allahabad, 21st December 1870.

LEAVE, OFFICERS.

Under instructions from Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to remind officers of the Indian Army, proceeding home on sick furlough, that they must take with them a copy of the medical statement of their case and certificate, in view to the production of these documents before the London Medical Board, when they apply for extension of leave or for permission to return to duty.

HOSPITALS.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that a visiting book may be kept in every Native Cavalry and Infantry Hospital, in which the regimental officers should be required to enter their names, together with the date, on all occasions when they visit it on duty.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH DECEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 11s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Color bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 300 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	General Havelock(s)	Drewitz	Cochin, Dec. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Tangier	MacNabb	Rangoon.
	New Margaret	Wright	Colombo.
	Don Quixote	Nelson	Galle.

The brig Amizade, to Damaun, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
23	Galata (s)	Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timnah (s), 1 parcel and 2 cases machinery, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy.

Balkamah, 3 casks fat, Adam Shara.

FROM LONDON.

Wennington, 5 cases hardware, Dewjee Canjee.

Sumatra (s), 1 box silver dollars, Datoobhoy Dosa ; 1 case books, Chesson & Woodhall.

FROM SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 2 boxes gold and silver coins, Ally Momed Ebrahim ; 3 boxes gold and silver coins, Mamoodbhoy Momedbhoy Mesree.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 2,000 bundles coir yarn, Nanabhoy Munoreelass.

Columbian (s), 50 bales wool, Parpia Nathu ; 94 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ; 72 bales cotton, Mathooradas Lowjee.

Historian (s), 138 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha ; 50 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co. ; 54 bales cotton, Purmanund Girdhur ; 50 bales wool, Bhanjee Canjee ; 125 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Bhorabhoy Motichund ; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler Priesworck & Co.

Australia (s), 109 bales wool, Mooljee Thacursee & Co. ; 118 bales cotton, Jeewabhoy Ahmedbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Panama, 20 cases gum, Goolam Hoosen Fazul & Co.

Sumatra, 123 bundles deer horns, Ludhabhoy Rujubally.

FOR TRIESTE.

Columbian (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Australia (s), 194 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 121 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.; The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via-Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ oz.—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2 ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4 ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8 ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway :—Wassind, Kusara, Egutpoorn, Nassick, Manmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Sconor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Nattawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooree, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bag(s) parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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Under Mr. McDONALD and Miss COLLETT.

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Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
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Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES :—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON. }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BAYLY—RANKIN—November 10th, at Johnston Church, Derry, by the father of the bride, Charles Arthur Bayly, Esq., "Tolka" House, Co. Dublin, to Annie, daughter of the Rev. G. Rankin.

DEATH.

BLACKWELL—November 16th, at Harrow Weald, Middlesex, Jane Ann, the beloved wife of Thomas Blackwell, Esq., aged 69 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FAGAN—December 26th, at Sholapoor, the wife of J. L. Fagan, Lieutenant Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

KELLY—December 25th, at Mumbai, the wife of E. W. Kelly, Esq., G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

LAW—December 19th, at Bellary, Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Captain Victor Edward Law, Madras Light Cavalry.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

GARDINER—December 19th, at Amritsar, the wife of J. W. Gardiner, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

MAN—December 21st, at Oraie, Bundelkund, the wife of G. O. Man, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870.

How far the Government of India should be reticent and how far communicative is a problem not yet solved ; and probably it never will be. In England the Cabinet keeps, or is supposed to keep, and mostly does keep its own counsel. The substance of great measures involving large changes rarely creeps out before the plan adopted is drafted into a bill, and laid before Parliament. But when the scheme thus becomes public property, it is not as a thing reserved for Parliament and the nation. The decision rests with both Houses, the newspapers and the public, and only becomes law, providing it is not rejected, after going through a severe ordeal. No such process is possible in India ; the institutions, the circumstances of the two Governments are totally different from each other ; the Government of India is necessarily a despotism, acting at its own discretion. It debates and resolves in secret, and the public, what there is of a public, is made acquainted with finished acts. The Resolutions of the Government are exposed to no criticism, save that which they receive from Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Members of Council, or other persons consulted confidentially. The bulk of the services and those who are not within the pale know nothing beyond what they can glean from stray expressions or chance revelations. It not infrequently happens that information is afforded on condition that no use shall be made of it ; and thus all criticism of great measures is fragmentary, imperfect, vague, and not always accurate. It is an open question whether the Government really desires intelligent criticism from without, whether it is of opinion that it could live in the "fierce light" that beats upon an English Cabinet, or in such a modification or dilution of the light which India could supply. But if the Government really desires to profit by the advantages supposed to flow from a multitude of counsellors, some relaxation of the secret system is obviously essential. Comment on a *fait accompli* is useless. The thing done cannot be undone or greatly modified. No Government could exist which resolved one day and tinkered its resolve the next. We do not deny the merits of the present procedure, although it has some analogy to the famous practice known as Jedburgh justice. Perhaps the Government could not bear criticism as a condition precedent to the passing of an Act or of a Resolution. It might be paralyzed, or its position might be rendered untenable, or the proposal might be monstrous enough to convert criticism into sheer hostility, beat on preventing, *coûte qui coûte*, the adoption of odious measures like the war income-tax. Nevertheless, we repeat, that if Government is serious in its professed desire to be aided by outside discussion, some modification is necessary in a system which itself is evidence that the professions of Government are insincere, and that it loves the darkness rather than the light. We demand nothing but this, that Government should either act up to its professions, by affording opportunities for criticism, or should withdraw its professions and take up the honest and perfectly consistent ground that it needs no criticism "before," and does not care much about it "after."

What has been going on for the last six months ? The Executive Council have been hatching a project intended to meet and satisfy the demand of the local Governments for some control over the money they are supposed to spend. At present the local Governments are funnels through which the Supreme Government obtains and spends money. We have arrived at such a pitch of perfection in the funnel system of administration that a local Government has to say to the Viceroy, "Please, sir, may we spend twenty rupees upon cowdung ?" Centralization could not go further than it has gone, and the logical consequence, if we were logical, would be, that Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and local Executive Councils would be abolished, and clerks of the Supreme Government would take their place. Happily we are not logical, and we trust that we never may be. The consequences of distrust are that the local Governments very properly fight for rupees, and, by any hook or crook that comes to hand, get as many as ever they can out of the Treasury. An official having charge of a grant of rupees takes care to spend the grant before the fatal 31st of March, knowing well that the balance unspent would lapse ; whereas, if the doctrine of lapse did not apply, he would carry over into the next year the money he could not manage to spend with due regard to the public interests. Well ; the Government has been trying to devise remedies for evils long admitted ; there has been a big correspondence and much writing of Minutes ; the bare fact that all of being swamped.

this was going on, of course, became known, and at the confessional of St. Andrew, Sir Richard Temple threw out broad hints. More than this, some notion of the plan reached many ears in that vague form which does not admit of debate, and obtained more precise notions under the seal of confidence. But the great device has never come out in terms which challenged and permitted useful discussion ; and now we are told that a Resolution was passed about a fortnight ago, and that the *corpus delicti* will shortly appear in the *Government Gazette*. It is not a satisfactory mode of doing business—always providing that Government sincerely thinks despotism should be tempered by criticism. The present case is one in which an exception might have been made with great advantage ; Government might have benefited by the opinions of the services, and perhaps even of the outsiders. Great anxiety has been felt by men of high standing and sound judgment, and there has been a strong desire to have a say upon a measure affecting the future of every administrator. But the silent system has prevailed, and the great plan has been hatched in the dark. When the Resolution is published we shall be told that it is submitted to criticism ; but it would be just as reasonable to summon a committee of medical men to sit upon a body and discuss the remedies which might have been applied to save life.

As to the plan itself, we have already pointed out that it is bad in principle. The sound principle is to take whatever sum that might be required for imperial purposes, and leave the rest to the local Governments. The plan adopted is the reverse of this. It preserves the system of making grants, and consequently the mischief of fighting for grants ; but it says that the money granted for certain objects shall be applied at the discretion of each Government. In other words, a delusive financial control over certain divisions of expenditure is accorded to the local Governments. In addition to this some indefinitely-defined powers of taxation are also granted, so that deficiencies may be supplemented by having recourse to a process now become odious in the eyes of the people. The project is simply a makeshift intended to get rid of reasonable outcries ; but it is easy to see that the outcries will not be stilled, since the great plan does not meet the great evil. The power of taxation is the bribe offered to the local Governments, but, under the conditions imposed, it is a fatal gift. If the object was to allay irritation and root up the causes of impatience, we can say that the object will not be attained. We have asked for bread, and the Supreme Government has given us a stone. That any other decision would have been taken, that a broad sound system would have been adopted, had there been a preliminary discussion, we are not prepared to say ; but we do say that this was a case to which a bold and serious debate was singularly applicable, and we cannot but believe that the Government would have profited by such a discussion, and that the State would have been better served.

GRAND preparations have been made at Surat for the reception of H. E. the Governor, who is expected at the station on the 4th January.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-day, on the occasion of the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Mansfield, Member of Council.

WITH the sanction of the Supreme Government, the following alteration in the relief of British troops for 1870-71 has been ordered :—G Battery 19th Brigade, R. A., from Jullunder to Nowgong (instead of Jhansi), now en route.

ON a reference from the Punjab Government, as to whether unoccupied houses from which the owners derive no profits, are to be exempted from the operation of the Income-tax, the Government of India is said to have decided, and to have issued instructions, to the effect that houses should be assessed for the purposes of the Income-tax Act without reference to the question whether they are occupied or not. House property, as wholly unfit for occupation, would not, under these instructions, be considered assets at all ; but it be subsequently proved that for any part of the year of assessment, any house, in respect to which an assessment has been made, has been unoccupied, or of the tax levied in excess, in consequence of the over-assessment caused by including in the profits of the assessee, the rent for the period the house remained unoccupied.

ON Thursday last, we learn from the "Pioneer," General Norman and the members of the committee appointed to consider and report upon the utility of torpedoes for the defence of rivers and harbours, took steamer and went down to Garden Reach, where several instructive experiments were conducted by Colonel Hyde, R. E., the Mint Master. "It was satisfactorily shown, among other things, that our authorities can supply torpedoes sufficient to destroy any boom that could be laid across a river ; and it was also found that, owing to the strength of the tide, it would be exceedingly difficult to defend the Hooghly by fixing a stationary torpedo in the stream. It is not likely that any enemy will ever attempt to force a passage up the Hooghly, but it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the harbours of Bombay or Moulmein may be threatened by a hostile fleet on some future occasion. The committee purpose renewing their experiments as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed."

AN ALBERT MEDAL FOR CAPTAIN GILES OF KURRACHEE.

THE Queen has been pleased to confer the decoration of the "Albert Medal of the second class" on Captain Edward Giles, Indian Navy, Master Attendant at Kurrachee.

The following is an account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred :—

The barque Alicia, of Greenock, was driven upon the bar of Kurrachee Harbour, at 4-20 P.M. of the 20th June, 1868, in very heavy weather, and at the height of a south-west monsoon, when the bar is covered with a continuous line of heavy breakers at all times of tide. The sea at once made a complete breach over the vessel, washing boats and everything else from her decks, and obliging the crew to take to the mizen rigging.

Captain Giles, the Master Attendant, and Mr. Robert Henry Mason, Senior Pilot at Kurrachee, made attempts to reach the stranded vessel in two boats twenty-five feet long, fitted as life-boats, and manned by natives.

Captain Giles' boat on entering the breakers was swept back half filled, but was carried into comparatively smooth water.

By great exertion, however, he brought her within 50 feet of the vessel, the confused mass of surging wreck threatening instant destruction if he had approached nearer.

The shipwrecked crew were at first too frightened to attempt to leave their vessel, but eventually, upon a light line being successfully flung on board of her, two seamen and the pilot hauled themselves by means of it through the water, and were got into the boat. The boat up to this time had been kept clear by bailing, but now, being half filled by a heavy sea which struck her, was compelled at once to return, and the three men were transferred to another boat waiting in smooth water.

A little before sunset Captain Giles was again by the wreck, passing through the midst of broken spars and all kinds of wreckage. Having rescued six more men, he was taking them ashore when a wave rolled over the boat and filled her, breaking her rudder and six oars, and sweeping three of her crew overboard. The following roller fortunately carried these men into smooth water, where they were picked up by the waiting boats.

Both of the station life-boats were now disabled ; but as some of the crew still remained on board the Alicia, Captain Giles determined upon a further attempt in the boat of the tug Dagmar. This boat was fitted with cork floats, but was heavy. After great exertion the wreck was reached, and the remaining men, with the exception of the master, were got into the boat, when she was carried away half filled.

The master of the Alicia, who had jumped overboard with a plank, was carried in the direction of the waiting boats, and ultimately picked up.

The Commissioner of Scinde, in bringing the case to the notice of the Governor of Bombay, bears testimony to the "conspicuous bravery" of Captain Giles, in thus rescuing fourteen persons during a strong gale of wind and very high sea, a service which occupied three hours, at any moment of which the boats in the surf ran risk

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 25TH DECEMBER.

The first meeting of the Conference on the Eastern Question will be held on the 3rd of January. No difficulties are anticipated to arise.

Latest advices from France state that Tours has not been occupied by the Germans, notwithstanding the demand of the mayor of the town for a Prussian garrison, but that in accordance with instructions they retired into cantonments after destroying the railway.

German despatches announce the defeat on Friday last of the Army under General Faidherbes, 60,000 strong, by General von Manteuffel. The pursuit of the French was only interrupted by nightfall.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 27TH DECEMBER.

The China with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay on the 25th at 4 A.M.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 23RD DECEMBER, NOON.

The tone of the Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firm.

Total weekly sales of Cotton ..	89,000	bales
,, ,, Surats ..	35,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	373,000	,,
,, ,, Surats ..	183,000	,,
,, weekly import of Cotton	72,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats .	1,000	,,

Fair Dholleras 6¾d.

LONDON, 23RD DECEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dholleras 6¾d.

The Manchester market shows a tendency upwards.

7lbs. Shirtings 7s. 10½d.
8½lbs. do. 9s. 4½d.
40s

...L EXHIBITION.

...memorandum has been addressed by ... Secretary to the Central Committee in ... the International Exhibition of 1871, to the ...committees :—

... is very desirable to procure from various parts of ... a complete collection of the patterns of tiles used ... decoration. In some cases more than one tile will be necessary to display a design of surface decoration, but as a rule it is desirable to send only one piece of each pattern.

"The perforated grille-work made in Sindh and other provinces, should be as fully shown as possible, even where three or four pieces are required to form a complete pattern.

"A complete collection of the water-goblets, covered-dishes, and other objects made in each province, both bisque or porous, and enamelled or glazed, would be very highly appreciated, care being taken to secure the best and most carefully finished specimens.

"In selecting objects, it should be borne in mind that cheapness and simplicity of production do not of necessity detract from their interest; but that, on the contrary, great importance is attached by Her Majesty's commissioners to a proper display of articles possessing these characteristics. Most of the earthen vessels in common use are admirable in form, and for the sake of this quality alone are worth collecting.

"It will be seen from the announcement of Her Majesty's commissioners, that not only are choice specimens required, but also detailed information as to their material, merits, peculiarities, price, mode of production, and use.

"If possible, therefore, specimens of the raw materials used should be procured; the body or clay; any admixture of sand, pounded stone, charcoal, that may be added; the glaze and colouring matters, &c.

"To more fully display the mode of production, an unfinished article in its various stages of progress might be sent.

"If moulds are used for the production of articles embossed in relief, a specimen of the mould or runner would enhance the value of the collection.

"It would be particularly interesting and instructive if a brief description of the processes of manufacture could be furnished with the specimens.

"As most of these articles will be exhibited in the arcades, there will be no difficulty in providing space, which will be practically unlimited."

KATTYWAR RACES, 1870.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FIFTH AND LAST DAY: THURSDAY, 22ND DECEMBER.

1ST RACE.—The Junthpore Durbar Cup, value Rs. 500. For all maiden galloways. Rs. 50 entrance. Maidens that have never won, allowed 5 lbs. Weight ... inches.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
Abdool Raymon's ... g a g King Victor	8	4	Blackburn	1	
The Thakore's ... g a g Gool Chunder	8	4	Coachman	2	

Both horses got well away together, Gool Chunder taking the lead; he was, however, collared at the half-way home by the King, who won by a length.

2ND RACE.—The Losers' Handicap, for a purse of Rs. 500 from the fund. Open to all the beaten horses of the meeting. R.C. Entrance Rs. 50. H. F.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
H H the Nawab's ... g a h Bahmon	8	6	Cassum	1	
The Thakore's ... g a h Fulkesingh	8	4	S. Ahmed	2	
The Gunner's ... m a h Mitrailleur	8	4	Couchman	3	

Couchman jumped up with the lead, but Bahmon soon came up with him, closely followed by Futtesingh. On approaching the last turn in Bahmon took the lead and came in an easy winner, Futtesingh second.

3RD RACE.—The Winner's Handicap, for a purse of Rs. 3,000, offered by the Rajahs of Kattywar. Forced for all winners, except the ponies, Kattywar races, Government stakes, and the untrained races. Entrance Rs. 150. Optional to losers at half entrance. H. F. 2 miles.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
H H Aga Khan's ... g a h Kasro	10	0	Syed	1	
H H the Nawab's ... g a h Mustapha	8	9	Cassum	2	
Abdool Reymon's ... m a h Knight of the Garter	8	9	Blackburn	3	
H H Aga Khan's ... g a h Sermast	9	2	Native	0	
Abdool Reymon's ... g a h Kaiser	8	7	Seerdoo	0	
H H the Nawab's ... b a h Kuch Koobe	9	5	Syed Mossum...	0	

All the horses came out in splendid condition, but the old piater Kasro, although heavily weighted, looked strong enough for any of his competitors. After a false start the whole lot got away well together, Mustapha leading; but this continued only for three-quarters of a mile, when they began to tail. At the mile post Kasro took the lead and beat Mustapha, who was a length behind, with some difficulty, Knight of the Garter third. Time—3 mins. 54 secs.

4TH RACE.—The Kattywar Winner's Cup. Handicap. A cup, value Rs. [illegible] for all the winners, Kattywar races, including the Government stakes, excepting the sowars. Optional to losers at half entrance. H. F. Entrance Rs. 50. 1¼ mile.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
The Thakore's ... b k m Rooror	8	7	Syed Ahmed		
Jessen Confederacy ... c k m Venus	8	4	Cassum		
The Thakore's ... c k m Bijloe	8	0	Rizack		
Sindia's Confederacy ... b k m Luckmee	8	7	Couchman	2	

Luckmee started with the lead, and rushed on ahead at a great rate. It was dark at this time, and therefore the positions of the horses could not be discerned. Rooror and Venus, however, came in almost together, making a splendid race of it, closely followed by Bijloe. Rooror was declared a winner by half a head, Venus second, Bijloe third. Luckmee, however, had disappeared, and as he did not turn up, it is hoped he has gone to look for better luck next time.

5TH RACE.—The Cheroot Stakes, for all untrained horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. Half mile. G.-R. Catch weights. The winner to bring in his cheroot a light.

The Thakore's ... g a h Jung Bahdoor	C W	1
G. & L.'s ... b a h Ben	C W	2
H H the Nawab's ... g a h Sohell	C W	3

Mr. Martin, who rode Jung Bahdoor, came in first, and as his cheroot was a light, he was declared winner. The others also had their cheroots a light.

Thus ended the Kattywar race meeting for 1870.

The Joonagbur horses looked in excellent trim, and were selected with taste. The Palitana horses were decidedly fit for racing purposes. Abdool Raymon's Knights of the Garter is a model racer, and, being a four-year old, will no doubt win more honors on the turf.

BOMBAY.

The 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery arrived here yesterday morning, and encamped at the Lall Baug, Parell.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will sit in Chambers to-day for the disposal of emergent business only.

MAILS for Aden and Jeddah, per steamer Neera, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow (29th instant), at 10 A.M.

THE RAJKOOMAR COLLEGE.—We learn that Mr. Monohur war Atmaram, son of Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, has been appointed Professor of Science in the Rajkoomar College at Rajcote.

LIBERALITY.—Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Merwanjee Framjee, of Surat, has contributed Rs. 4,000 for the completion of the construction of a "clock tower" at that station, in addition to a large sum he contributed before for the same object.

TRANSLATORS' DEPARTMENT, HIGH COURT.—We understand that Government propose to reduce the translators' department of the High Court, and to appoint certificated translators. At a meeting of the Bench and the Bar, held last week, the proposition was strongly opposed.

A CONCESSION TO DECENTRALISATION.—The Government of India has permitted the various local Governments and administrations to decide, each for itself, the quantity of salt that should be allowed to each convict in prisons under its charge.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

RANGOON LAND RECLAMATION.—A requisition, which is signed by a large number of shareholders of the Rangoon Land Reclamation Company, is shortly to be sent to the secretaries of the company, praying that a motion be made in the present expenditure of the company.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE BAR.—Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., of the Bombay University, Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College, having completed his two years' term both on the Original and Appellate Sides of the High Court, has, we understand, applied to the Honorable the Chief Justice to appoint a committee to conduct his examination as an advocate of the bar.

THE S.S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain N. Drewitz, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Aitken, Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel, F. Pestana, Lieutenant Wyeth, Mr. T. Gibson and four children; eighteen European soldiers, seven women, and thirteen children; one hundred and five natives, six children, and two infants as deck passengers.

GRADLING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Jamsetjee Cowasjee and Dhondoo Soobhana were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with gaming with dice and money in a public place, and were each sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.—Ratna Sewjee and seven others were charged with a similar offence. Two of the defendants were fined five rupees, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment; while the rest were sent to jail for a month.

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 20th December, 1870:—

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		Rs.	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund			15,74,036 7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 1,66,00,881 7 2		
Do. at Branches,	1,20,06,134 8 10		2,86,06,969 0 0
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches			2,92,17,075 2 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.			2,78,815 15 3
Sundries			8,67,289 4 3
Total Rs.			8,25,43,686 12 11

ASSETS.

Government Securities			1,04,91,986 10 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches			45,86,057 3 9
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto			32,83,452 15 9
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto			1,65,43,209 6 2
Dead Stock			11,69,565 4 9
Stamps			14,250 15 0
Balances with other Banks			13,19,894 2 0
Sundries			70,614 9 6
			3,74,79,561 2 11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,95,17,826 15 7		
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	Rs. 2,55,46,297 10 5		4,50,64,124 10 0
Total Rs.			8,25,43,686 12 11

The above statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended the 20th December, compared with the statement of the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.

Gent. Try. Bics. at H. O.	Rs. 3,138,835	9	7 increase
" at Branches	357,713	5	7 decrease
Other Deposits	3,939,880	7	2 decrease
Bank Post Bills	156,899	3	3 decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs. 489,462	8	0 increase
Loans on Govt. Secs	78,900	0	0 increase
Accounts on Credit of do	336,749	13	11 decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted	650,916	13	1 decrease
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,811,944	10	2 decrease
Do at Branches	788,903	3	9 increase

A STUDENT OF ALCHYMY.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Eleazer Joseph, a student, laid an information against one Sadia, charging him with cheating.

Informant said—I am a student, and live on my property. I reside at Mandvie, near Khoja Mohla. I know the person now before the Court, named Sadia, appearing on a summons issued from this Court at my instance. A cart-man of mine, by name Moses, introduced him to me for the first time about three months ago. This was at the house of one Samuel Moses at Khuruk, where I then happened to be. When introducing defendant to me, Moses said that defendant knew the science of alchymy, and that he would teach me the same. Defendant heard this, and said he would do so if I paid him Rs. 500. He moreover told me that his drugs were in a house in Foolgulleo, and the landlord would not let him take them away, unless he paid him the arrears of his rent. He therefore asked me to pay him ten rupees, which I accordingly paid, to enable him to get his drugs. Two days afterwards defendant took me to a room at Dongree, which we had hired for the purpose of defendant teaching me the said pretended science, and there showed me his drugs and other apparatus, which consisted of a pot to hold fire, called "shedgi," and a ladle. He then said to me, "You have now seen my drugs, &c., whereby I could turn inferior metals into gold and silver. If you now pay me, I will teach you this science." I consented to do so, and paid him Rs. 300 on the 30th November last, Sunday, and in about a week more I paid him Rs. 100 more. Defendant, however, took no steps to teach me alchymy as he had promised, and in reply to my enquiries told me from time to time that he would not do so until I paid him Rs. 100 more. On Thursday last defendant said to me that in order to complete his arrangements for teaching me as aforesaid, it was necessary to buy a certain drug called "hurrea somal," which, he said, would cost Rs. 100 for a tola, and asked me to pay him that sum. I declined to do so, telling him at the same time that he failed to teach me what he had promised; that I considered he was deceiving me to obtain money from me, and that he should return me my Rs. 400, already paid. He then left, and did not show himself to me until the day before yesterday, when I saw him in a prostitute's house in Foolgullee. Before Thursday last defendant used to see me every day, and [illegible] occasion left, he has stood out, and will stand out single and unsupported true to his convictions. Friends here have been in receipt of letters from that gentleman which have been kindly placed at our disposal,—and in the last letter Mr. Bhide writes as follows:—

"The Nassick Brahmins finding themselves completely defeated, have been giving out that I have washed myself pure of my heterodoxy and made penance for my adherence to the widow's cause. But I assure you, on my word, this report is deliberately false; that I have done nothing of the kind as you will yourself see when I shall come down to you during the holidays."

This notice of the last and dying efforts of unprincipled opposition is enough for the present.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—27TH DEC., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th Dec., 8-44 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 25 hours 11 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th Dec. is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	9 45	0 19
"	Calcutta	6 44	0 10
"	Madras	5 30	1 10
"	From Galle	10 41	9 19

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27th Dec., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 27th Dec., 9-20 A.M.; via Turkey, 23rd Dec., 10-35 A.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 26th Dec., 12-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 26th Dec., 12-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persa; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

NEEMUCH, 27th Dec., 12-45 A.M.—Seepree reopened as third class office.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 27th Dec., 6-10 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

GALLE, 27th Dec., 6-15 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

GALLE, 27th Dec., 6-17 A.M.—Mail Steamer from Bombay signalled.

TRINCOMALLE, 27th Dec., 11-12 A.M.—H. M. S. Forte from Galle anchored last evening.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to the result of the late Matriculation Examination, the causes of "descent," pointed out by "O.," may be correct so far as they go, but there are other causes which have escaped the notice of "O.," some of which I will here unhesitatingly state. In every examination, everything depends upon the whims of the examiners, some of whom are often very liberal in giving marks, and some are so very heartless as to pluck a candidate for a mark or two, although he successfully goes through every subject and obtains the required number of marks on the total. In the matriculation examination there are more than three or four examiners appointed to conduct the oral examination, and each examiner has his own standard to examine the candidates; but when there are different standards, great injustice is often observable. I am told one of the candidates at the late matriculation examination had obtained 40 marks out of fifty in the oral examination, and I am sure if he had the misfortune to fall into the hands of another examiner puffed up with the thought of being made one of the examiners at an University examination, he would scarcely have obtained fifty per cent. To obtain nearly cent. per cent. marks at any of the University examinations at the hands of a "man-slaying" examiner is next to impossible. To speak of the late B. A. examination, I must say that everybody is filled with surprise at its miserable and unexpected result. Nearly 61 students went in, but only 13 have come off successful. How the Bombay University progresses is apparent from these results. I say that I will unhesitatingly state the causes of *descent*, as "O." terms it; they are attributable to the change of examiners and to *professors* of colleges being made *examiners*. The new examiners scarcely take the trouble of going through the books from which they are to draw out questions, much less that of *carefully* going through the books prescribed at University examinations. We often hear professors (who have been appointed examiners) advising their students, "You need not read this book very often; there would be only one paltry question from it." What is the consequence of this very unjust hint? The students, in obedience to it, devote the whole of their attention to the other books, placing the worthless one in a lumber room, and the other helpless students belonging to another college who have had no such hint are mercilessly and unexpectedly slaughtered.—

Yours, &c.,
N. N.

Bombay, 22nd December.

THE S.P.G. AND ADDITIONAL CLERGY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the annual report of the above Society, read at the meeting of Wednesday last, occurs the following:—

"The Committee having decided to place all the clergymen who were paid from the Additional Clergy Fund on the same terms as other agents of the Society, gave Mr. Keer notice in August last that from the 1st of October he must come under the Society's regulations as to pay and allowances if he wished to continue in its service, Mr. Keer's original agreement having expired in February 1869. To this Mr. Keer does not assent, and (as he has in other matters disputed the authority of the Committee and treated them in a manner incompatible with the harmonious working of the Society) they have been obliged to give Mr. Keer notice that his connection with the Society will cease on the 31st March next."

As this contains statements which in nautical phrase look very like a metaphorical "tarring and feathering" of the unfortunate clergyman named, and which are liable to be misunderstood, or construed so as to imply a breach of discipline or disregard of lawful and proper authority on my part, I trust you will allow me to offer a few words of explanation. That I did not at once accept the proffer [illegible] the S.P.G. local Committee is quite true. For, as I had informed the Secretary that if this arrangement was rendered necessary by the want of funds, I would engage to raise these by a separate subscription for the Harbour (as some of the subscribers wished) and render an account yearly for insertion in the S. P. G. annual report, as is done under a similar society with the Seamen's Missions in Mauritius and Calcutta. To this offer I waited a reply, but the Committee have not yet had the courtesy to vouchsafe any reply whatever. And as before the time came to put me (after five years' active service, and in spite of whatever might be subscribed or paid by Government for me) under the reduced rate—that of a single man in his first year—I had been appointed to visit the jails by which the Committee were enabled to draw an extra Rs. 150, or a total of Rs. 300 a month from Government for my work, I naturally felt an objection to accept Rs. 233-5-4 only; more especially as no new agreement was drawn out whereby I could claim even this, and the Committee were arbitrarily refusing all allowance for rent, on the merely technical ground that rent was not paid in hotels. The original agreement which is now alleged, quite erroneously, to have expired in February 1869, really was a permanent agreement like all others to continue, as a former Secretary informed me, until dissolved by mutual consent or due notice. The original is with the present acting Secretary S. P. G., who exhibits the usual courtesy shown to the clergy by persistently refusing to take any notice of a request to be allowed a sight of it or to take a copy. There is, however, no doubt that by it the Committee agreed to give a certain stipend "and free quarters ashore or afloat." For nearly two years I obtained quarters afloat, paying rent a part of the time, for which, though urged by the Secretary, I never charged the Society. On coming on shore to live, my rent up to Rs. 50 per mensem was paid by the Society for two years; the Committee had not then discovered that the original agreement had expired, nor learned to turn this into an excuse for repudiating all obligation whatever. After the first two months of the present year I found it impossible to obtain suitable lodgings at the same rate, and resided partly in hotels and partly in an office, charging a small sum to cover the additional expense. This was paid me for two months only, and then without notice or objecting to the amount, was stopped altogether, though I informed the Committee and they well knew that I had never charged more than Rs. 30 per mensem for boat and buggy hire, a sum which I actually paid to two boatmen for some time, and often very far short of the actual cost. And as I had borne many small current expenses, rather than keep account of them, I hoped some allowance would be continued for rent and to cover a part of the expenses in hotels when rent is paid *seriatim*, with the meals, as in the travellers' bungalows.

The Committee, however, without the slightest authority (for these matters are provided for in Bishop's licenses) passed a resolution directing me "to obtain lodging not over Rs. 70 per month, subject to the Bishop's approval"—conditions which, for aught that had appeared, were already fulfilled, and of which I presume the Bishop approves, as not a word of disapprobation with my present arrangements has ever been intimated to me by his Lordship; yet all allowance whatever for rent is refused, because paid, as it certainly is *seriatim* with my meals; or, because my original agreement has expired (a reason for refusing it to several other clergy); or, because no vouchers from the landlord are sent in—an objection which applies equally to travelling expenses, and which the Committee, to be consistent, ought to make, to relieve themselves from paying the sums charged for boat and buggy hire. For the extra expense incurred in Bombay the Government allows its junior Chaplains Rs. 90 per mensem, and I never heard of any refusal of it, or any part of it, on such reasons as this Committee have urged in refusing all rent allowance to me, while to another clergyman, I am told, they are at the present moment allowing for the same object Rs. 120 per mensem.

With regard to the charge of "treating the Committee in a manner incompatible with the harmonious working of the Society," this is a sad wail. The fact is that I have at all times been scrupulously careful to render cheerful, constant, and implicit obedience in all lawful matters to my ecclesiastical superiors, and especially to my Bishop; and in no single instance can it be proved that I have been disobedient even to the S. P. G. local Committee, though they have taken the trouble on several occasions to step beyond their province. My character and conduct here, both public and private, have been open and unreserved, and tolerably well known for the past five years. And with regard to the charge of "conduct incompatible with harmonious working," I leave any man to judge whether the fault be not, as I unhesitatingly affirm it is, in the arbitrary course adopted by the local Committee. The clergy who come out to this country are appointed to labour, subject only "to the Bishop or other ecclesiastical authority,"—a few simple and obvious rules being added for their guidance, as is done in similar societies for employing additional clergy at home. No ecclesiastical power whatever is given to such societies; they simply collect and disburse funds for the carrying on definite clerical work, leaving all matters of a purely ecclesiastical kind untouched. Here however, for some unexplained cause, ecclesiastical matters become the subjects of their legislation; and the government, oversight, and direction of the clergy (as if like an apostle the Committee had "the care of all the churches") occupy their chief attention, not always with the happiest results. A late Secretary, for instance, on one occasion circulated a "minute" or "resolution" which if not libellous was certainly detrimental to the character of the clergy; and was flagrantly false. This was pointed out to him, yet so far from apologising for it and recalling it, it was never recalled or explained . . . . Resolutions and decisions have been passed affecting the additional clergy which if not wholly beyond the province of the Committee were wholly incompatible with a due respect for the clergy, and certainly not calculated to advance their work. The idea that seems to have taken hold of the Committee, among whom no doubt there are honourable exceptions, seems to be that they are employers of clerical labour and stand to the clergy in the relation of masters to servants, instead of being "co-workers" and "fellow-helpers." To such an extent has this strange, unapostolic idea taken hold upon some minds that the Secretary, one of whose duties, according to a rule of the Society, is to visit the clergy, and instead of doing so, has, when wishing to confer with them, invariably summoned them to his office, and has in other respects broken the Society's rules *ad libitum*. Some of these things may appear to be of small import, but when the charge of interrupting "the harmonious working of the Society" is made by those who flagrantly break its rules, against one who has rigidly observed them, their import becomes weighty. I might refer to the arbitrary rule for reducing all the clergy to one standard in opposition to the wishes of most subscribers; to the withholding of my stipend on one occasion for seven months after it was due, without any explanation, as a breach of "harmonious working;" to the arbitrary suppression of reports, with less courtesy than she law shows to a convict. Fancy the people smothering a report sent in by the Apostle St. Paul, and look at the characteristic annual meeting of 1869, which was anything but "harmonious." But I forbear. I am glad to see that the statement read at the meeting is now left out, "that the Committee had taken the step," referred to in the passage quoted from the annual report, "after mature deliberation and after every means had been taken to prevent it." This was certainly incorrect, as no explanation whatever had ever been afforded of the false charges made and circulated respecting the clergy, or of the arbitrary and annoying "minutes" and "resolutions" above referred to, otherwise far more respect would certainly have been accorded to their decisions only.—I am, &c.,

WM. BROWN KEER,
Harbour Chaplain A. C. Fund.

Bombay, December 24.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT MAHABLESHWUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Roman Catholic community of Mahableshwur will feel highly obliged by your kindly affording them an opportunity, through the medium of your widely-circulated paper, of expressing their sincere feelings of gratitude for the many contributions which a gentleman who has lately arrived at these hills has made to their little chapel here.

The honoured gentleman, the community trusts, will pardon them for the liberty they are taking by bringing his charities to the notice of the public, but, sir, "honour must be given to whom honour is due."

W. Donovan, Esq., of Poona, within the short period he has been at Mahableshwur, has most liberally contributed a great many things required for the service of the chapel, which the community would otherwise be unable to procure from want of funds. He has, moreover, at his own expense, caused the walls of the chapel, which also owing to want of funds, were left bare and unplastered, to be completed; and intends, it is believed, to replace the present old poor-looking doors and gates by new ones.

Such acts of charity, it must be confessed, have been rare among the Catholics who have been here and seen the state the chapel was in. The community, therefore, consider the honourable gentleman has also by his kind acts set an edifying example to those of our religion who may resort to these Hills of Hygeia in search of health.

That the Giver of all good gifts may continue to bestow His choicest blessings upon Mr. Donovan and his worthy family, is the sincerest wish of the

ROMAN CATHOLIC INHABITANTS OF MAHABLESHWUR.

Mahableshwar, 26th December.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MADRAS.

THE S. S. Galata arrived in the Madras roads on the 22nd inst. with the following passengers from London:—

Mr and Mrs Broome, Master Broome, Lieut-Colonel E F Fasken, Mrs Fasken, Miss Fasken, and Master E J N Fasken, Dr A D Cook, Mrs Cook, Mr George McFarlane from Colombo, Mr and Mrs George Bay, Master James Bay, Miss Clarissa Bay, Mr Cyril Bay, and Mr. Harry Bay.

THE P. W. D. FAILURES AT ALLAHABAD.

(*Pioneer.*)

SIR,—I observe in your issue of this day's date, a letter signed "Scrutator," in which the following passage occurs:—"Dr. Hamilton's report making out the percentage of lime to be only 6 per cent., unless borne out by similar quantities from Dr. Thompson's analysis, leads to the suspicion that his investigation was inaccurate." Perhaps you will allow me to state, for the information of "Scrutator," that the analysis was perfectly correct, and I am quite prepared to affirm in a court of justice that the specimen of mortar (?) submitted for analysis by Major-General Travers did not contain more than 6 per cent. of lime.

I should not have taken the trouble to reply to "Scrutator's" insinuations, were it not that by throwing doubts on the correctness of my analysis he also throws a doubt on the proceedings of Major-General Travers' committee which accepted my report as a faithful one.

I made two most careful examinations of the mortar in question, and will with your permission conclude with an epitome of the results:—

The "mortar" was of a red colour, very friable, crumbling away under the slightest pressure of the finger.

A few white specks were visible here and there, apparently of lime with particles of woody fibre, possibly grass, or the remains of wood with which the lime had been burnt.

A lump weighing 100 grains, when placed in water for two minutes absorbed nearly 50 per cent. of its own weight, and when broken was found to be saturated completely through, showing its extreme porosity.

A quantitative analysis was made of 100 grains, and having been done twice, with the same result each time, quite satisfied me as to its accuracy.

I found in 100 parts—

Lime	6 parts.
Alum and iron	4 "
Quartz, sand, old brick, and *débris* of sorts	90 "
Total	100 parts.

I tested the residue for lime, but not a trace was found.

The constituents, in three separate packets, were submitted to General Travers with a copy of the analysis, and anyone by looking at the residue, *i. e.*, the sand, quartz, &c., could at once see it was chiefly composed of old pounded brick, and did not contain a particle of lime. I shall be happy to hear the result of Dr. Murray Thompson's analysis, as I feel confident that if he got a portion of the same (so-called) mortar as I did, our results would not differ to any appreciable extent.

J. B. HAMILTON.

THE Queen was on Nov. 29 pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on James Pennethorne, Esq., late Architect to the Board of Works and of the Woods and Forests.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Fyfe, Esq., to be Queen's Advocate for Her Majesty's Settlement of Sierra Leone, on the Western Coast of Africa.

IN the North German Parliament on Monday (November 28) the socialist Democrats renewed their opposition to the war credit. There was first a speech by Herr Schulze, who enlarged on the systematic endeavours of France, whether Bourbon, Republican, or Imperialist, to degrade and dismember Germany, and remarked, "The war is a war with France, not with Napoleon, not with the Republic, but with the old claims of France to European supremacy, which the people for several centuries have imbibed with their mothers' milk. Until the people abandon these claims and this idea there is no prospect of peace in Germany and Europe and of really civilising development in France, and the demands for a stronger frontier are, therefore, quite justified." In committee on the bill, Herr Liebknecht argued that the divisions of Germany and the loss of its western frontier were owing less to France than to the German princes, especially the Protestant princes of the North, by their rebellions against the Emperors. On his mentioning the house of Hohenzollern as one of these, a cry was raised that he had applied the word "treachery" to the family, but he denied the charge, and the President remarked that had the expression been used he should have interposed. Herr Liebknecht said his object was to show that the treachery of German princes had delivered up Germany to foreign [illegible] He was interrupted, however, by cries of "Question," and the president ruled that he was out of order in entering in committee into a general debate. Herr Liebknecht challenged this ruling, but the majority of the House confirmed it. Herr Liebknecht ironically thanked them for this determination, and one of his colleagues exclaimed, "This is called liberty of speech!" The Bill passed through committee by a majority of 178 to 8; one of the North Schleswig deputies refrained from voting.

THE CROWN *VERSUS* SHA[illegible].

POONA, 23RD DECEMBER.

[Before Dr. FRASER, F. P. Magistrate.]

Mr. Pritchard for the prosecution.

IMPORTANT DEPOSITION.

ASHANA RAMJA recalled and examined on solemn affirmation, states—I was examined as a witness in this case the day before yesterday. I gave that deposition under fear, as a certificate of pardon had been promised to me by Mr. Pritchard and no such certificate had yet been given to me. I have now received a written certificate from the magistrate, and I understand, therefore, that I am not a prisoner; but I am free to speak the truth. I know the accused. His name is Sharman. I did work under him at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, to the extent of Rs. 300,000. I had no partners in that work. I had no contracts in the Engineer's department before I undertook the work at Gunnesh Khind. I had a quarry at Kirkee before I undertook that work, and used to supply the Engineer's department with some few stones. My uncle had two or three contracts from the Engineer's department, and I was mistree under him at the time. I built the cook-room for the family quarters for the band at Gunnesh Khind. Two or three days after I received payment on a bill for this work, accused Sharman told me that I had received too much money on account of the work, and he took back from me Rs. 400. This Rs. 400 was something besides the usual 5 per cent. which I paid Sharman in the contracts. I myself paid Sharman 5 per cent., and I know that other contractors also paid him a percentage. I did not pay 5 per cent. at the time on every payment I received, as the payments were at first very small; but as I got more work, and received larger payments, I paid Sharman the 5 per cent., with Rs. 10 or 30 short; it may be, on larger amounts. When I first began to work at Gunnesh Khind, Sharman gave me only a little to do, and my monthly payments were small. I gave him nothing on these small amounts. When I paid money to Sharman on the 5 per cent. arrangement, I always took it to him myself, and he received it privately and with great caution. I made my payments to Sharman sometimes on the day I received my payment from Government, and sometimes a day or two after; if I delayed payment to him of the 5 per cent. he would demand the amount. I do not write nor read. I kept a karkoon for my books, but the books were not written up daily; he made entries as I had leisure to instruct him. I entered in my books under joint accounts and workshop expenses ("Sumaik and Karkhana kwits") the moneys I paid to Sharman. What moneys I paid to Sharman I entered in my books under those accounts. I may have entered small sums paid to others under the same accounts. I may have omitted to enter some small amounts which I paid to Sharman. My last contract under Sharman lasted from 2 to 2½ years. I was arrested on a Thursday; on the following Sunday I voluntarily gave up all my books to the police; and the books now before the Court are the ones. Accused Sharman used to measure up my work himself, to prepare the bills himself, to send the bills by his own putteewalla to the Executive Engineer's office. I could not read nor write, nor measure up work. I used to receive payments on the quantities as measured up by Sharman, sometimes in five days, sometimes in fifteen, and sometimes in two months. Before I began a work Sharman used to read to me the rates from the estimates. I did not know the amounts of my bills until I went to the Executive Engineer's office for payment. The overpayment which Sharman told me had been made to me, and for which he took Rs. 400 from me, was for the payment of the cook-room for family quarters of the band.

I had only Rs. 400 or 500 before I began to work at Gunnesh Khind under Sharman.

Vakeel for defence reserves the cross-examination of this witness for the trial in the event of committment.

24TH DECEMBER.

DEPOSITION OF A CONTRACTOR.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Jeevun, my father's name Mohun, my caste Purdasee, my age 60, my occupation contractor, my residence Poona, talooka Haveelee, district Poona. I know the accused, his name is Sharman. I did work under him at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, to the extent of Rs. 300,000. I had no partners in that work. I had no contracts in the Engineer's department before I undertook the work at Gunnesh Khind. I had a quarry at Kirkee before I undertook that work, and used to supply the Engineer's department with some few stones. My uncle had two or three contracts from the Engineer's department, and I was mistree under him at the time. I built the cook-room for the family quarters for the band at Gunnesh Khind. Two or three days after I received payment on a bill for this work, accused Sharman told me that I had received too much money on account of the work, and he took back from me Rs. 400. This Rs. 400 was something besides the usual 5 per cent. which I paid Sharman in the contracts. I myself paid Sharman 5 per cent., and I know that other contractors also paid him a percentage. I did not pay 5 per cent. at the time on every payment I received, as the payments were at first very small; but as I got more work, and received larger payments, I paid Sharman the 5 per cent., with Rs. 10 or 30 short; it may be, on larger amounts. When I first began to work at Gunnesh Khind, Sharman gave me only a little to do, and my monthly payments were small. I gave him nothing on these small amounts. When I paid money to Sharman on the 5 per cent. arrangement, I always took it to him myself, and he received it privately and with great caution. I made my payments to Sharman sometimes on the day I received my payment from Government, and sometimes a day or two after; if I delayed payment to him of the 5 per cent. he would demand the amount. I do not write nor read. I kept a karkoon for my books, but the books were not written up daily; he made entries as I had leisure to instruct him. I entered in my books under joint accounts and workshop expenses ("Sumaik and Karkhana kwits") the moneys I paid to Sharman. What moneys I paid to Sharman I entered in my books under those accounts. I may have entered small sums paid to others under the same accounts. I may have omitted to enter some small amounts which I paid to Sharman. My last contract under Sharman lasted from 2 to 2½ years. I was arrested on a Thursday; on the following Sunday I voluntarily gave up all my books to the police; and the books now before the Court are the ones. Accused Sharman used to measure up my work himself, to prepare the bills himself, to send the bills by his own putteewalla to the Executive Engineer's office. I could not read nor write, nor measure up work. I used to receive payments on the quantities as measured up by Sharman, sometimes in five days, sometimes in fifteen, and sometimes in two months. Before I began a work Sharman used to read to me the rates from the estimates. I did not know the amounts of my bills until I went to the Executive Engineer's office for payment. The overpayment which Sharman told me had been made to me, and for which he took Rs. 400 from me, was for the payment of the cook-room for family quarters of the band.

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CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

DETAILED REPORT.

The decision of six races in one morning, together with the hearing of a long objection, is too much of a good thing for men who have to attend to business afterwards; and it is to be hoped that the Stewards will in future be content with four, or at the most five, races for one day. To make matters still worse, there was a thick fog over the course early in the morning, and until after the races terminated the mist never quite cleared away enough to make it a certainty of being able to distinguish the colours of the running horses on the far side of the course. Shortly before seven two of the Viceregal carriages, the first containing Lord and Lady Mayo, and the second [illegible] of the visitors at Government House, drove up [illegible] course. But here and business commenced immediately after. [illegible] we must notice the unpleasant finish of the [illegible] race for the Viceroy's Cup. [illegible] Calcutta Turn, Favourite was leading with Detrimental second, and Longden rapidly coming up. Soon after passing the turn, Longden came alongside of Detrimental, and there continued, keeping the latter just in the rear of Favourite and preventing him coming out to pass her, which resulted in Favourite winning easily by a length. The owner of Detrimental objected to this performance on the part of Hackney, and after the races were all over, the Stewards took the evidence of the jockeys in the race, and several gentlemen who saw what took place, and ultimately arrived at the decision that the race was null and void, and should be run over again on Tuesday. The words of the objection and decision we give below. Their reasons for arriving at this decision were, that Favourite and Longden, both belonging to one owner, and the fact of Hackney preventing Detrimental coming out having been proved, these horses were both disqualified under the Turf Club Rule 64, which says—

"If in running for any race one horse shall jostle or cross another, such horse, and every horse belonging to the same owner, or in which he shall have a share, running in the same race, shall be disqualified from winning the race, whether such jostle or cross happen by the swerving of the horse, or by the foul or careless riding of the jockey, or otherwise. The Stewards will consider that only to be a cross or jostle which shall in any way impede the progress of a competitor, but no jockey shall be justified in crossing the path of the horse behind him, unless he be at least two full lengths ahead of it."

But in the course of the investigation, it turned out that Detrimental belonged to a confederacy which had never been duly declared to the Secretary under rule 59, and this horse also was disqualified. Whether, under these circumstances, the cup ought not to have gone to Melbourne or Miss Trelawny, if their jockeys weighed in, may be a matter of doubt, though the Stewards exercised a wise discretion in declaring the race void, and fining Hackney five gold mohurs. The Viceroy's Cup, Hamilton and Co.'s Cup, and The Arabian Stable's Cup were all exhibited in front of the stand during the morning, and were generally admired.

FIRST RACE.—Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by Messrs. Hamilton and Co. For all Arabs and Country-breds. 2 miles. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Weight for age and class. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100; 1st November, Rs. 150, when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all horses declared to start.

Mr. Field's Sunbeam, 8st. 2lbs. Challoner 1
H. H. Aga Khan's Silvertail, 7st. 4lbs., carried 7st. 10lbs. Bewley 2
Mr. W. W.'s Growler, 8st. 2lbs. Bowen 3
Mr. Ferris's Shamrock, 8st. 13lbs. Donaldson .. 0
Mr. Raphael's Rising Star, 7st. 11lbs. Keates .. 0

Silvertail was thought such a certainty for this race that he was backed at evens against the field, and at the lotteries his price was 42 G. Ms., whilst Sunbeam sold for 23, Shamrock for 13, Rising Star for 7, and Growler for 6. There is not much difficulty in describing the race, for after a capital start Sunbeam at once came to the front, with Silvertail in attendance, the latter sometimes going up alongside of Sunbeam, but never quite passing him, and Sunbeam ultimately won pretty easily by two lengths in 3m. 53½ secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Viceroy's Cup, a piece of plate, value Rs. 1,000. Presented by His Excellency the Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.M.S.I., for all horses. Weight for age and class reduced 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners of the previous season, 5 lbs., of two or more previous seasons, 9 lbs. extra. No allowance for Geldings. 2 miles. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 100; ditto 1st October, Rs. 200, when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 additional for each horse declared to start.

Mr. W. W.'s Favourite, 9st. 7lbs. Dignum 1
Mr. W. W.'s Longden, 9st. 7lbs. Hackney 2
Mr. C. Herbert's Detrimental, 9st 7lbs Donaldson 3
Mr. Sheardale's Melbourne, 9st. 7lbs. Williamson 4
Mr. Seventank's Miss Trelawny, 9st. 7lbs. Wheel 5

Favourite was made a great favourite for this race at the lotteries, being sold for 89 G. Ms., Detrimental making 35, Longden 20, Melbourne 9, and Miss Trelawny 4. A very even start was effected, and Longden at once rushed to the front, and made the running round the top turn to the 1½ mile post, when for a short time Miss Trelawny showed slightly in front, but before reaching the mile post both were passed by Favourite and Detrimental, and Longden became whipped-in of the lot. No change took place in the position of the leaders till after rounding the Calcutta turn, though Longden showed his great speed by drawing up level with Detrimental soon after passing the corner, and, as described above, Favourite ultimately won easily, Detrimental being prevented from coming out from the rails by Hackney keeping Longden close beside him, whilst Favourite went on in front of his nose. The race was done in good time.—3m. 46secs.

THIRD RACE.—Turf Club Purse of Rs. 500, in lieu of Messrs. Charles Nephew & Co.'s Cup. For all horses. 1¼ miles. Handicap. Entrance on or before 1st July, Rs. 80; ditto on or before 1st September, Rs. 150; ditto 1st November, Rs. 300, when the race will close. Handicaps to be declared 19th December; acceptances 20th. Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for all horses accepting.

Mr. Dover's Castle Hill, 8st. 4lbs. Crossley 1
Mr. W. W.'s Rocket, 9st. 5lbs. Dignum 2
Mr. Bailey's Bridesmaid, 8st. 12lbs. Hackney.... 3
Mr. Seventank's Centurion, 8st. Brewtey 4

At the lotteries Rocket sold for 49 G. Ms., Castle Hill for 28, Bridesmaid for 20, and Centurion for 4, but in the morning Castle Hill was nearly as good a favourite as Rocket. Castle Hill was the first to show in advance, Rocket next, and the other two in close attendance until about half the distance had been got over, when Centurion gradually dropped behind, and Bridesmaid drew up slightly to the leaders. After passing the corner the issue of the race was never in doubt, for Castle Hill galloped home an easy winner in 2m. 47½secs., Rocket running unkindly towards the finish, and swerving half across the course, carrying Bridesmaid with him.

FOURTH RACE.—Sweepstakes of Rs. 80 each, P. P. For all Colonial horses. Rs. 250 added. ½ mile. 9st. each. Winners once, 3 lbs.; twice or oftener, 6 lbs. extra. The winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. To close the 1st November and name the day before the race. No allowance.

Mr. Seventank's Kalos, 9st. 6lbs. Donaldson 1
Mr. Manchester's Bellona, 9st. 6lbs. Dignum 2
Mr. Frost's Brigand, 9st. 3lbs. Keates 3
Mr. W. W.'s Bellman, 9st. Hackney 4

This was considered a very open race, Kalos and Brigand being perhaps the most fancied, though the other two had a good many supporters, as both ran in one interest. After a rather straggling start, in which Kalos had decidedly the worst of it, Brigand went away in front at his best pace, followed by Bellona, but just before coming to the Calcutta turn, Kalos went up and passed them, was never afterwards headed, and won easily by two lengths, Bellona leading Brigand by about the same distance.—Time 1m. 21secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Arabian Stable's Cup, value Rs. 800, presented by Shaik Esau bin Curtas. For all maiden Arabs purchased from the donor since 1st January 1868. R. C. Weight for age. Winner of the Derby 5 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st July Rs. 80; 1st September Rs. 160, when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 80 for all horses declared to start.

Mr. Frost's Scimitar Secundus, 9st. 3lbs. Keates. 1
Mr. Black's Rapier, 9st. 2lbs. Crossley 2
Mr. Manchester's Talisman, 9st. 3lbs. Bowen 3
Capt. Lockwood's Florican, 8st. 12lbs. Brewtey.. 4

This was looked upon as a certainty for Scimitar, who was in some cases backed at evens against the field, though at the lotteries Rapier was well supported, Scimitar selling for 52 G. Ms. and Rapier for 35, the other two only realizing nominal sums. After two false starts, in the first of which Rapier went nearly three-quarters of a mile, and in the second Florican some distance, the lot got off to a bad start, Rapier being this time too far behind the others. Florican rushed off to the front as far as the mile and a quarter post, when Rapier, who had rapidly made up his lost ground, assumed the lead, with Scimitar in close attendance. At the three-quarter mile post Scimitar took the lead, and coming away as he liked won easily by three lengths, a close race for second ending in favour of Rapier by a neck. Time—3m. 35secs.

SIXTH RACE.—Presented by a Friend to the Turf. A Purse of Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs. 1 mile. 14 hands to carry 10 stone. 8lbs. extra for every inch over 14 hands, and 5lbs. allowed for every inch under 14 hands. Entrance on 1st November 10 G. Ms., on 1st December 20 G. Ms., when the race will close.

Mr. Andrews' Snowdrop, 8st. 12lbs. Donaldson.. 1
Mr. Manchester's Red Hazard, 8st. 12lbs. Bowen. 2
Mr. Fitzgerald's Abdool Rahman, 10st. 8lbs. Keates 3
Mr. Hartley's [illegible] Jones, 8st. Crossley 4
Capt. Lockwood's Parell, 9st. 8lbs. Jno. Brewley. 5

Snowdrop for choice against the field was offered in the stand, and overnight he realised 44 G. Ms. at the lottery to 23 for Abdool Rahman, and nominal sums for the others. Snowdrop was quickest on his legs, and soon showed well in advance, Abdool following soon and the others in a cluster. Parell [illegible] Snowdrop began to drop gradually into [illegible] Red Hazard's kept on the lead to the [illegible] race by a length attempt to catch him.

The following [illegible] from copy of the objection against [illegible] of the Viceroy's Cup—and the decision [illegible] wards.

Calcutta, 22nd December 1870.—We enter the following protest against Mr. W. W.'s horses on the ground that Hackney on Longden deliberately shut out Detrimental when racing with him opposite the stand, and I (sic) beg that the stakes may be awarded to Detrimental.

(Signed) F. C. LETHORN.
" C. HERBERT.
" C. W. WILSON.

DECISION OF THE STEWARDS.

The objection against Longden is sustained, and under rule 64 both Longden and Favourite are disqualified. No confederacy having been declared between Messrs. Lethorn and Wilson as required by rule 39 sec. 2, Karpos, late Detrimental, is also disqualified, and as only three horses were placed the race is declared null and void.

Hackney the rider of Longden is fined 5 gold mohurs and warned against any repetition of such riding.

By order of the Stewards,
(Sd.) CHAS. HARTLEY, Secy. Races.

22nd December.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—Stand Plate of Rs. 500. For English Colonial and country-breds. 1 mile. Handicap. To close and name the day before the meeting. Weight to be declared by 8 A.M. the day before the race. Entrance Rs. 150. 100 forfeit.

Mr. W. W.'s Rocket 1
Mr. Sheardale's w. g. Melbourne 2
Mr. Fitzgerald's Fermoy 3

Time—1 min. 55 secs.

SECOND RACE.—Coffee Room Purse of Rs. 500. A handicap for maiden Arabs. R. C. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100; 1st November, Rs. 150, when the race will close. Handicap to be declared the Monday after the Derby. Acceptances by 2 P.M. the day before race. Rs. 50 additional for horses accepting.

Mr. Field's Zilzilla 1
H. H. Aga Khan's Silvertail 2
H. H. Rajah of Vizianagram's Free Lance..... 3

Time—3 mins. 27 secs.

THIRD RACE.—Purse of Rs. 500. For all Arabs and country-breds. R. C. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Maidens on the day of the race 12lbs. Entrance Rs. 151, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all horses declared to start. To close and name 1st November.

Mr. W. W.'s Growler..... 1
Mr. Ferris's Shamrock 2
Mr. Field's Sunbeam 3

Time—3 mins. 28 secs.

FOURTH RACES.—Purse of Rs. 400. For all Gallo-ways. 14 miles. Weight for inches. Entrance Rs. 100. Half forfeit; close and name by 2 P.M. the day before the race.

Snowdrop 1
Mr. Manchester's Red Hazard 2

Time—2 mins. 59 secs.

—*Pioneer.*

MESMERISM AND RHEUMATISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION."

DEAR SIR,—You will see that this letter is authenticated by the rheumatic individual mentioned in your last issue in the article on Professor Hume and his methods of treating certain diseases. I have no doubt that the statements in that article were made in good faith, but personal experience would have led me to describe my own case somewhat differently. The rheumatism has been confined to both knees and the right collar-bone; my back has never, I think, suffered anything more serious than the pain caused by weakness and by unnatural postures which were necessary for the relief of my knees when I lay in bed at night. I was not "quite unable to walk" before Mr. Hume visited me, but walking was far more difficult and painful than I now find it since the Professor's manipulations. I confirm the statement:—"A few passes from Professor Hume yesterday reduced the swelling and restored his vigour and elasticity so remarkably, that he was in a few minutes able to come out of bed and walk up and down the room." As I was not under extraordinary mental excitement such as renders one temporarily unconscious of bodily suffering, my painless walk up and down the room on this occasion cannot fairly be ascribed to any other cause than actual physical relief obtained through Mr. Hume's treatment.

The next sentence of the [illegible] begins with, "This morning the [illegible] of the knee is completely gone," which [illegible] would modify thus: the swelling of the knees, though not completely gone, shows no sign of relapse. It is a fact that to this moment the portions of welling which Mr. Hume's fingers reduced have not turned.

The cloudy and damp weather on Friday was very much against me, yet I experienced none of the ill effects that atmospheric changes formerly invariably occasioned. On that Friday evening Mr. Hume subjected me to a rather painful operation of the movement of my lower limbs backwards and forwards. Whenever I found the pain unbearable, the action of his fingers on my knee joints was not only wonderfully soothing, but it seemed to render the joints less stiff. This treatment appeared to me imprudently violent, and I feared lest it should cause inflammation, or in other respects prove injurious; but up to the present time I continue free from such consequences.

Mr. Hume took leave of me on Sunday morning, assuring me that I should in a few days be able to resume my customary avocation. I am trying to follow his parting advice regarding bodily exercise and the movement of my stiffened joints.

Local knowledge of my case is sufficiently complete to render the publication of my name with this letter unnecessary, and I therefore subscribe myself

AN INVALID.

Monday, 19th December.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

EARL GRANVILLE'S REPLY TO THE SECOND RUSSIAN NOTE.

(*Times*, Nov. 29.)

The telegraphic despatch from our Special Correspondent at Versailles gives us some assurance of a peaceful solution of the Russian difficulty, but we are glad to know that the reply proposed by the Cabinet to Prince Gortchakoff's second Note is as firm and decided as if this promise of peace had not been vouchsafed us. It will not be supposed that there is any desire for war on the part of our Ministry. The character of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues is the best guarantee that war will not be invoked unless it is plainly inevitable. They are one and all emphatically men of peace, and the Emperor and his advisers may perhaps have thought that they were ready to sacrifice everything for peace. If this was the opinion held at St. Petersburg, it must by this time be dispelled. Even now, when the disposition of Prussia has been made plain, and her friendly offices are energetically employed in bringing about a Conference with a view to the settlement of the question at issue, our Ministers have declined to be diverted from the path before them by hopes that may prove fallacious. Their plain duty, on the receipt of Prince Gortchakoff's second Despatch adhering to the claim of his first, was to re-affirm in more decided language the protest that England could lend no countenance to such an assumption. This, we believe, has been done. Lord Granville's reply will, we understand, be found so plain and direct that its meaning cannot be misunderstood, and it is very clearly intimated to Russia that, though verbal claims may be met by verbal protests, acts done in pursuance of such claims, acts violating the stipulations of the Treaty of 1856, must be met by acts of repression. The attitude of Great Britain in defence of the settlement of 1856 being thus sharply defined, we can afford to entertain, and even welcome, the suggestion of a Conference. Our object is peace. The intense indignation that has been provoked by the Russian Note is due to the feeling that it is in itself a deadly blow to the spirit of peace, inasmuch as it strikes at the root of international confidence. Europe was described some four years ago by Mr. Disraeli as an armed camp, so great was the multitude of troops which the jealousy of the Continental Powers had marshalled one against the other; but, if mutual engagements are worth nothing, every nation must be armed to the teeth, and the ships of war of naval Powers multiplied till they sweep all the seas. We shall do our best, in the interests of Europe, to support the pacific action of Count Bismarck, while we cannot withdraw one hair's breadth from the position we have taken in repudiation of the principles of Prince Gortchakoff's Circular.

The resolution of the Cabinet to maintain, if possible with greater clearness and emphasis than before, the principles of Lord Granville's first Despatch is for many reasons right and even necessary. It is true that the suggestion of a Conference, first started by Prussia, has so far advanced that it is now said the Conference will be held in London. It is added that Russia assents to the Conference, and the withdrawal of the Note of Prince Gortchakoff is spoken of as a preliminary step. But it is well to understand what this means. It must be observed, in the first place, that it all comes from Versailles. Those who have managed to preserve their self-control during the last fortnight have pointed out that nothing could be more inopportune for German interests than the publication of the Russian Note at the time it appeared. The unexpected tenacity of resistance in Paris put the German cause in a doubtful, and, it may almost be said, in a dangerous, position. A slight addition to the French forces, even the moral gain derived from the appearance of new springs of hope, might so animate France as to reduce the invaders to severe straits. The instinct of France saw at once that something had happened in her favour. Count Bismarck's clear reason was not slow in arriving at the same conclusion. It was under such circumstances that Mr. Odo Russell reached Versailles. Count Bismarck's predominant thought was that this new difficulty must, if possible, be kept out of the way—at least, until the task he had in hand was settled. We are stating simple historical truth when we say that the Chancellor of the Confederation has on several occasions shown wonderful ability as a diplomatist—in gaining time. Frank—downright in frankness—and yet withal amiable, he keeps the other side amused with hopes until the critical moment has passed, and it is too late to do anything. Thus, in 1866, when the Emperor Napoleon might have seriously interfered with the success of the campaign of Sado va, he was kept quiet with the promise of something coming, but, unluckily, the national temper of Germany would not allow the Chancellor to redeem the promise. Something similar happened in the matter of Luxemburg. By some like manœuvre Count Benedetti was beguiled. The last instance of this ingenuous but adroit diplomacy occurred not a month ago, when M. Thiers, a man of some experience in the affairs of life, was fully persuaded for four days that the Chancellor was about to consent to an armistice, with a revictualling of Paris; and it was not until Paris had been put into a ferment over the proposal that the truth was told, and the Provisional Government left to get over the difficulty that had been created as it could. We are obliged to remember these incidents of the past in discussing the difficulties of the present. The Russian Note having, much to the annoyance of Count Bismarck, exposed Europe to the danger of another war, the Chancellor taxes all his energies to meet the difficulty. First he suggests a Conference. Next he promises a Conference. Then he accepts the proposal, even readily, that it shall be held in London. Lastly, "it is understood" that Russia will yield willingly to friendly representations and a Conference as proposed by Prussia. This is abundantly hopeful until we discover how very little solid matter lies at the core of it. "Understandings," according to a late eminent Judge, occasion more than half the suits raised in the Court of Chancery. An "understanding" is a kind of engagement in which some person is invited to put his trust, while no person is bound by it. It is understood that Russia yields willingly to the Prussian proposals; but how can this be declared authoritatively at Versailles? Has Count Bismarck the power to bind the Court of St. Petersburg, and, if he has, will he be disposed to exert it a couple of months hence under other circumstances? If Russia categorically assents to the proposal of a Conference in London, all action in pursuance of Prince Gortchakoff's Note being suspended until a Conference can assemble, we shall be prompt to join in such an agreement. But we should be neglecting all the lessons furnished by the experience of others if we relaxed our present vigilance, and found by and by that, like the national temper of Germany in one case, and the strategical necessities of Count Moltke's plans in another, so in this the stubbornness of the Emperor of Russia or of his Ministers prevented Count Bismarck, much to his personal regret, from fulfilling that scheme of a pacific solution of the Russian difficulty by a Conference in London which he had advanced in such good faith in the last week of November.

We wish not to be misunderstood. In his negotiations with Mr. Odo Russell Count Bismarck is doing his duty, and nothing more than his duty, to his King and his country. We impute no blame to him in pointing out the obvious truth that his good offices have as yet a *minimum* of substance in them. We refer to it simply that we may not delude ourselves by over-estimating the extent of his aid, and, secondly, to draw the practical deduction that our Ministers have acted wisely in maintaining the firm attitude they assumed at first. When the offensive Circular has been withdrawn, England will be found willing to examine all the grievances Russia can allege, and we believe we may say that our representative at a Conference would be instructed to mitigate as far as possible the stringency of the stipulations of 1856 which have wounded the susceptibilities of the Empire. It is impossible that we can do or say more. Desiring peace, we take our stand on the maintenance of the guarantees of peace; we repudiate altogether the claim to set aside the obligations of 1856, and we cannot acquiesce in any attempt to violate them.

DEMONSTRATION BY MALE AGAINST FEMALE STUDENTS.

On Friday week, considerable excitement was created in Nicolson Street by a rather noisy demonstration got up by the male medical students attending the Royal College of Surgeons against their female class-fellows. Shortly before the afternoon class for the demonstration of anatomy assembled, about 200 young men congregated within the College railings, and commenced to shout, hoot, and yell in the most unseemly manner—their object in doing so being avowedly to express their dislike to female students in general, and particularly to those with whom they were associated in the lecture halls. The disturbance speedily attracted a large crowd opposite the College, and while many of the spectators evidently sympathised with the students the majority seemed indignant at their rude, ungentlemanly, and ungallant behaviour. When the lady students appeared at the College gates the gates were shut in their faces by the janitors within, and it was some time before they could gain admittance to the demonstration hall. Dr. Handyside's mixed class having at length assembled, the male students immediately took steps to prevent the lecturer from being heard by singing such favourite college songs as "John Brown," "Hoop la Loo," "The Whale," &c., beating, all the while, a deafening accompaniment with their feet. In the meantime the students outside continued their uproarious proceedings. Having procured a sheep, they perpetrated a weak practical joke by thrusting the animal into the room where the anatomical class had met. A rush was made by those within to expel the intruder; but Dr. Handyside desired them to let the poor brute remain in the hall, as it had more sense than those who had made the afternoon hideous by their yells. It is needless to add that no demonstration took place, nor could any lecture be heard. After the breaking up of the class, the lady students delayed for a time their departure from the hall. At length, however, they left the College, trusting, no doubt, to the good behaviour of their male class-fellows to allow them to return home peaceably. Their appearance was the signal for a renewed outbreak of hooting, hissing, and yelling, which was continued in the most outrageous manner as the rioters accompanied the ladies southwards along Nicolson Street. The police at last interfered, and apprehended four of the ringleaders.—On Saturday, at the City Police Court—Sheriff Hamilton on the Bench—Frederick Raes, Barony Street; William Jenkins, Broughton Place; and William Hughes, Rankeillor Street, three medical students, were charged with having committed a breach of the peace in Nicolson Street on Friday week. Raes did not appear, and a warrant was granted for his apprehension. Walter Robertson, Buccleuch Place, a medical student, was charged with [illegible] consisting a breach of the peace in Nicolson Street on the same day, and also with attacking a constable while in the [illegible] execution of his duty. He pleaded not guilty, and the case was continued. At the Police Court on Tuesday—Sheriff Hallard presiding—Frederick Raes, William Jenkins, and William Hughes were again charged with having committed a breach of the peace in the neighbourhood of the Surgeons' Hall on Friday afternoon. They all pleaded guilty. Superintendent Linton said the case arose out of the recent disturbances at Surgeons' Hall. Some ladies had been coming out of the Hall, and the prisoners and others followed them and made a great noise. The Sheriff fined them £1 each, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment, and in addition ordered them to find caution for £2 each. Walter Robertson, another medical student, was then placed at the bar on a charge of having committed a breach of the peace at the same time and place, and also with having interfered with and assaulted an officer of police engaged in the execution of his duty. He pleaded not guilty, and the case went to trial. After evidence had been led the Sheriff addressing the prisoner said—I think that your conduct last Friday was extremely foolish, and I think your conduct to-day is scarcely wiser. It would have been better if, having conducted yourself foolishly, you should have frankly acknowledged it. The evidence leaves no doubt on my mind as to what took place. You were very disorderly, you used violence towards the police, and you promoted to the best of your ability a riot that was going on, and that might have become dangerous. Now, if I did not know who you were—if you were the son of any other man than you are—I would be inclined to punish you with imprisonment. I should be sorry, however, to send to prison the son of a man whom all Edinburgh had respected so much as they had done the late Dr. Joseph Robertson, and I should be sorry to be set down as the son of a widow. But the son of the late Dr. Joseph Robertson should remember that he has a very honourable name to support, and should not give it any such notoriety as he has allowed it to acquire in this court. I am sorry to see you here to-day, and I trust I shall never see you in the same position again. The punishment is a fine of £1, or ten days' imprisonment, with £5 caution or other ten days.—On Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock a feeble attempt was made to get up a disturbance at Surgeons' Hall when the female students made their appearance for the purpose of attending the anatomy class. Had there been any riot it would, however, have been caused by the somewhat injudicious conduct of the male friends of the female students who ranged themselves round the College gate, and after the ladies had passed in, challenged the objectors to fight. High words ensued between the opposing parties, but nothing further happened. At the close of the lecture, the ostentatious manner in which the friends of the female students escorted them to their house in Buccleuch Place attracted a crowd, but no demonstration took place on the part of the spectators.—*Weekly Scotsman*, Nov. 26.

A Versailles letter in the *Weser Zeitung* says—"The French generally come out every morning about 6 o'clock with three or four battalions, chiefly from Forts Vanvres and Montrouge, and alarm our outposts. An attack does not occur, but after the enemy has dug up the remaining potatoes at a distance of 800 paces, he goes back to the fort without firing a shot. Every morning the French send out the same 18 or 20 oxen in front of the Bavarians, as a proof that their provisions are not exhausted. The Bavarians recognize them by their physiognomy, and have christened them the gala herd. The exchange of newspapers is carried on in a very friendly manner. According to mutual agreement the papers are tied to a stone and thrown to and fro, without a shot being fired in the process. I had yesterday in my hands a copy of the *Gaulois* of the 18th. It had a long article decidedly in favour of peace, and conjured the men of the 4th of September to resign their functions and summon a National Assembly, and even disuaded Trochu from making a useless sortie, as Paris could no longer reckon on help from the Army of the Loire."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

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LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 1/2	"
3	do.	1/10 7/16	"
2	do.	1/10 3/8	"
1	do.	1/10 5/16	"
On demand		1/10 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/10 2/16	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 1/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 1 to 2 " ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months..... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at Khamgaum and Oomrawuttee, FOUR COTTON PRESSES (two at each place) belonging to the Apollo Press Company, Limited. They are West's Geometrical Patent, worked by manual labor, conveniently situated for business, and well worth the attention of Cotton Merchants.

For further particulars apply to Mr. A. BREUL, at Oomrawuttee, or to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF
HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,

Has been recognised by the Medical Profession as a convenient preparation of the Hydrate, being of definite strength, and by the complete disguise of its odour and acridity palateable and inoffensive to the most delicate stomachs.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA) & POONA.

PAPER:—PRINTING.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 26 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.

HAND MADE.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium and Bank Letter size.

MACHINE MADE.—Foolscap 11 to 18 lb., Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.;—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

BLOTTING.—Superior Pink Demy 17 to 21 lb.

PACKING.—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. Rs. 7, Glazed Backing 28 by 45 in. 300 lb. Rs. 44 per ream—for [illegible]

PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—White or Redwood ½ by 6 in.; Redwood ½ by 6 in., ¾ by 6 in., and 1¼ by 6 in. Also Deals and Battens.

Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, December, 1870.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind their Friends that all SUBSCRIPTIONS & ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1871 should be RENEWED by the END of the CURRENT MONTH, in order that instructions may reach England before the end of the year.

Messrs. T. V. and Co. take this opportunity of calling attention to their Terms of Supply, and inviting New Subscriptions.

Price Lists containing all particulars, may be had upon application, from which it will be seen that PERIODICALS are supplied at rates considerably less than those at which they can be procured from England by post, and NEWSPAPERS (which are posted to Subscribers direct from England) at about the same rates as those charged by other News Agents.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

November 1870.

LETTS' DIARIES, all sizes. Price Lists upon application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent person to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Vinolia Soap.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, Lea and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1870.

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP..... £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN B